The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,775.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 25	Leave Colombo	Nov. 2
" Ratnagherry	26	" Galle	3
" Vingorla	26	" Negapatam	5
" Carwar	27	" Pondicherry	6
" Mangalore	28	" Madras	9
" Cannanore	29	" Coconada	11
" Tellicherry	30	" Vizagapatam	11
" Calicut	29	" Bimlipatam	12
" Beypore	29	" Gopalpore	13
" Cochin	30	" False Point	14
" Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

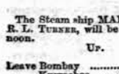
The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Bussorah	18
" Kurrachee	Nov 4	" Mahomerah	18
" Gundur	8	" Bushire	20
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Lingo	22
" Lingo	11	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Bushire	14	" Muscat	26
" Fao	15	" Gundur	28
" Mahomerah	15	" Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay	Dec. 3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 24th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The new and fast steamer STOWELL, 1138 tons Register, Captain Ward, will sail about the end of this week calling at Galle. She has ample accommodation for all classes of Passengers.—For Freight and Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEKANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
Suez	£ 40	£ 32-10	£ 8
Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about 4th 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the *s. s.* EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on the 26th instant at 3 P.M.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 24th instant, to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
BOBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. F. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,
compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

28th September 1870. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.
SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6 £ 8-19.
" VENICE	£12-16 £ 8-16.	" PARIS	£20-12 £15-13.	

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 23rd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain R. Cerlino, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 21st instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséed by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

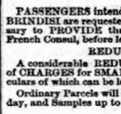
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEST PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE, ARGAND CHANDELIERS, A FIRST-RATE COTTAGE PIANO, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of camp tables in 3 and 4 pieces, round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, screens, teapoys, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, handsome large oval cut glass 8 and 10 light chandeliers, plated single and double light hanging argand lamps, handsome drawing and dining-room carpets, double branched wallshades, pictures, four-post bedsteads, bedding, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, Japanese articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey Sleubitten Arab horses. and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.
(If not previously disposed of privately.)

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' Tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Wiltworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are published and can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Billiard Table, by Thurston, a Cottage Piano, by Monsons, Ruckwith and Sons, Choice Garden Plants, many of them very rare from China and other foreign parts, Gold Fishes, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, at his residence Middle Colaba, the fashionable Household Appurtenances of Captain Smith, going to leave Bombay, the same comprises a fine set of glassware for 12 persons, and rich green and gold dinner service for 12 persons, a chaste white and gold breakfast service for 12 persons, an electro-silver plated ware, king's pattern complete, for 12 persons, ditto curry dishes, egg and cruet frames, &c., beautifully carved blackwood furniture, namely, drawing-room, centre and other tables, conversation couches, two ladies' work tables, English-made chairs, teapoys, flower stands, reclining chair, a four light hanging argand lustre, pictures, work boxes, tidyoteers, a mahogany cottage piano, by Rammell and Sons, a mahogany billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, rests, &c., a substantial and elegant four-post brass bedstead, complete, with three mattresses, pillows, and curtain, handsome toilet and wash-stands, cheval and toilet glasses, chest of drawers, gown and cloth presses, towel and clothes-horses, dining table, thumb waiters, chairs with and without arms, whatnots, screens, bathroom requisites, a choice selection of plants, many very rare, a few garden seats, &c. &c.

AND

A Miniature Fountain with a quantity of gold fishes, an enchanting adjunct to the garden.

AT 2 P.M.

A good sound barouche and a pair of handsome grey Australians, 16 hands, and free from all objectionable native marks—also two handsome Cobs, broken to saddle and harness up to 16 stone.

The property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

Bombay, 19th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THAMES and MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in BOMBAY for the SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS.

LYON & Co.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

POLICIES GRANTED, on favourable TERMS, upon Merchandise in Godowns, approved Buildings, and Property generally. For detailed information apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, (of Liverpool).—RISKS ACCEPTED and POLICIES ISSUED upon Cotton and other Produce, Goods, &c., by Steamers and Sailing Vessels to Europe. For rates and other particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE KUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (under Liquidation).—NOTICE.—Shareholders in the above Association are hereby informed that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 2-5 (Rs. two, annas five) per Share, will be PAYABLE at the Offices of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, on and after the 28th instant, on production of Allotment Letters and Receipts for First Call.

Shareholders are requested to apply without delay for the abovementioned Final Dividend, and are informed that the Allotments and Receipts they hold will have to be left by them in the hands of the Liquidators.

Shareholders who have up to this time not received the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Dividends are requested to do so now along with the final one.

G. S. CLAY, CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Liquidators of the Kutch Financial Association, Limited.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

NOTICE.—GALDINO JOSE NUNES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled, "The Trustee and Executor Power's Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GALDINO JOSE NUNES, late of Quilimane, in the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, in Africa, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 9th February 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were on the Sixth day of August 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE ANDREW JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before the 30th day of November 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to JOAO DE JESUS MARIA, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in his possession are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Bishop's High School, Poona, a YOUNG MAN (European or Eurasian) as ASSISTANT MASTER. He must be able to teach all the Subjects, except Marathi, required for the 4th Standard. Terms Rs. 100 and free quarters. Apply, forwarding references, &c., to the Rev. G. A. F. WATSON, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO will be REOPENED at the undermentioned Address on or about the 30th of November 1870.

W. G. STBETTON.

1, Love Lane, Byculla.

A LADY, going HOME, wishes to recommend her AYAH, who has been with her for some time. Apply by letter to "*G. B.*" office of this paper.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

PIANOS.

The celebrated SQUARE PIANOS for India, manufactured by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, to order of Mr. J. Neuberg, are shortly expected, and orders are registered by

J. NEUBERG.

Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, specially made for India. It has only been one monsoon in the country, and that at Poona, and is in excellent order. Price with tin lined packing Case Rs. 800. Apply to "H. G." office of this paper.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

SALE OF PICTURES.—COLLEY, MADELEY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their premises, Rampart Row, October 19th, at one o'clock TO-DAY,

12 Cases of COLORED LITHOGRAPHS and ENGRAVINGS, consisting of—

6 Cases of German Colored Lithos, each case containing 12 Pictures assorted, beautifully framed in gilt, 52 by 28 inches.
6 Cases of Engravings; including the "Trial of Earl Stafford," "Home again," "Ordered on Foreign Service," "Trial of William Lord Russel," "American Primeval Forest," &c., &c. Each case assorted.
10 Cases of Picture-glass, 2nd quality, 100 ft. in each case.
10 Cases do. 3rd quality do. do.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK has lately RECEIVED large ADDITIONS of Apparatus, &c., including CAMERAS of new and improved construction, and very superior finish, and the new INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC TENT for outdoor work.

CAMERAS.

Square sliding-body Cameras, Kinnear's Conical Bellows Cameras, Square Bellows Cameras, with screw movement, &c., Binocular and Universal Cameras, &c.
CAMERA STANDS, folding and rigid.

LENSES.

By ROSS, Portrait and Landscape.
By DALLMEYER, Portrait and Group.
By GRUBB, Landscape.
By JAMIN and others, Portrait and Landscape.

APPARATUS, &c.

PRINTING FRAMES, very superior, and Oak Printing Frames.
WATER-TIGHT GLASS BATHS, in Mahogany cases.
DIPPERS FOR BATHS, glass and ebonite.
GLASS BATHS and DISHES.
Patent GLASS PLATES of sizes.
OPAL GROUNDS, and NON-ACTINIC GLASS.
PLATE BOXES, in Pine and Mahogany.
PLATE DRAINING BOXES and RACKS.
PLATE VICES, HOLDERS, and DEVELOPING STANDS.
PORCELAIN WARE—Dishes, shallow and deep, from 5 by 4 to 24 by 19.
EBONITE WARE—Baths with and without water-tight top Dippers; Dishes; Funnels; Bottles; Developing Cups; and Flyers.
PORTABLE STILLS, one and two gallon size.
ROLLING PRESSES, for Cartes-de-Visite.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS, ALBUMS, and CARD MOUNTS.
GRAPHOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPES.
COLLODIONS, by Thomas, Mawson, and Ponting.
PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.
2. Auditors' Report for year ending 31st December 1868.
3. Counsel having advised that there is no objection to a Monthly Concurrent Audit in addition to the Annual Audit contemplated by the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner will propose that a Monthly Concurrent Audit be instituted from the 1st January 1871.
4. The appointment of Auditors for the years 1869 and 1870.
5. The Proceedings of the Finance Committee up to date.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE that, immediately after the business of the QUARTERLY MEETING is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held—

1. To consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871.
2. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices applying for leave of absence. F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, October 1870.

JARVIS and COMPANY,
TAILORS and HABIT MAKERS,
29, Meadow Street,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, they have commenced Business with a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co. solicits an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

Note the address —

29, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
A fresh batch just to hand.

J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY.
INDIANA CIGARS.
LONG COMMON.

J. NEUBERG.

COCONADA.
BURMA CHEROOTS.
BABINGTON Do.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO CO.

Thos. Bears'	SMOKING MIXTURE.
Ditto	IMPERIAL Do.
Ditto	CUT CAVENDISH.
Ditto	LATAKIA.
Ditto	BIRD'S EYE.
Ditto	FINEST VIRGINIA CAVENDISH.

In quarter pound Tins, quite fresh.

J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Plain straight and carved curved.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO POUCHES.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM CHEROOT HOLDERS.

J. NEUBERG.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici) ..... Rs. 1 "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and all his record was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Sabermuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET, opposite the Dockyard, at Mazagon.

Plans and Specifications of the above work may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where also printed forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (4,000) FOUR THOUSAND BRASS (of 100 Cubic Feet) of ROAD METAL, to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 500 Brass per mensem.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and should be sent in on or before the 19th instant, 1870, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 1,500 BRASS of 100 Cubic Feet) of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 200 Brass per mensem.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in on or before the 19th instant, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October, next, at one o'clock, for the SUPPLY of ONE or TWO SAILING VESSELS, of not less than one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or as much longer as they may be required, with tween decks laid for the conveyance of Troops and Stores, in the Indian Seas or as may be necessary to be discharged on the completion of the duty.

The vessels accepted will require to be docked (if ordered), ballasted, fitted, and ready for final survey on the 30th instant.

Ventilation to be cut and fitted, and such cabin and other fittings, &c., removed (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

Fittings, tanks, water and provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of water and the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The expense attending Stamp fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

The Agents for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at one o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops (or such more (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duty in the Persian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of Water and the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

PROSPECTUS.

MAHAR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

umber of Shares.	Nomal. value/ porah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	Rs.	p. c.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	582½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	157½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	17p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,096	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118 exd
0,000	250	all	17 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
3,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	155
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	250

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	(1,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000 exd
200	2,000	all	225 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950 exd
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	480 exd
500	1,880	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	980
200	6,000	all	246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,900	125 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Modsu. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	300*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
750	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,350
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	185
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	199
00	150	50	... Do. New		100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150 ps.	Great Eastern	1,575
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	980
800	2,500	all	80 p.s.	Oriental	1,940
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	22
	25	19	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
				East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	35
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2,447	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 8. 0
	9,000	7,200	...	Bombay Sh.	25
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Is. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Is. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	98½
Four & half per cents. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 1 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—14TH OCTOBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, early in the forenoon, some small amounts, at Rs. 97-14, or 2-2 discount; during the day several purchases at Rs 98-0 or 2-0 discount, and sums of Rs 5,000 and under at Rs 98-2, or 1-14 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-2 and a heavy amount at Rs 107-4.

5½ per cents, at Rs 114-0 and 114-2

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,445.

National Bank shares, at Rs 125.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 246 and 247 per £20.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, yesterday, at Rs 50.

92 Dehra Doon Tea Co's shares, at Rs 7½ each.

—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th October, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,544	6	8
Merchandize	37,[illegible]	6	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Corresponding week in October, 18[illegible]

Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Back Bay Earth Trains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.

Wood, Colonel, 14th Regiment N[illegible]

Tovey, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, [illegible] board, from Cawnpore.

Phillips, Captain, H. M.'s 2-12th Regiment, [illegible] medical board, from Jubbulpore.

Raby, Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, [illegible] from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Wood, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Berthon, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Whishaw, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Lucknow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th October 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant G. T. Skipwith to be Captain, from the 11th of June 1870.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant R. V. Arbuckle to be Captain, from the 12th of June 1870.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment.—Captain R. S. Lemon to have the rank of Captain, from the 29th of December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, Staff Corps, and attached to the 10th Native Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer at Benares, vice Robertson, appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Lucknow. Dated 1st October 1870.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign J. F. Carthew, 62nd Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Captain Russell, on furlough. Dated 3rd October 1870.

1st Native Infantry.—Captain G. W. Holdsworth, late 3rd European Regiment, and attached to the corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Miley, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 1st October 1870.

20th Native Infantry.—Ensign N. C. Martelli, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Chalmers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 1st October 1870.

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Henry F J. Callaghan, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 3rd October 1870.

83rd Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain George W. Cockburn, and is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Lieutenant Booth Hay Metcalfe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cockburn, who retires. Dated 30th September 1870.

Ensign Hon'ble Ederic F. Gifford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Metcalfe, promoted. Dated 30th September 1870.

103th Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the 3rd of October 1870, of Major C. Wallis Lethbridge; and is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Captain Henry James Bell to be Major, vice Lethbridge, who retires. Dated 4th October 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Lonsdale to be Captain, vice Bell, promoted. Dated 4th October 1870.

Major J. T. Harris, Staff Corps, late officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 33rd Native Infantry, is posted to Meerut for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

Captain C. E. D. Branson, General List, Infantry, attached to the 37th, is, at his own request, transferred to the 26th Native Infantry, which he is to join at the expiration of his present leave.

Surgeon E. J. Vivian, officiating Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, is appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon Major D. Young, M.D.

The following transfer of the undermentioned administrative-medical officer is directed :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. Archer, M.D., from Agra to Lucknow, at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 23rd September, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Good, in medical charge of the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, to the medical charge of the Lawrence Asylum at Sonawur, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon T. Duka, M.D., relieved.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 30th September, appointing Captain G. Marriner, 58th Foot, Brigade Major, Allahabad, to take charge of the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st idem, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Fraser proceeded on leave.

Oude Division Order, dated the 13th September, directing Surgeon G. B. Hadow, 9th Native Infantry, to retain medical charge of the 34th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency District Order, dated the 16th September directing Staff Assistant Surgeon St. J. Killery, on arrival at Darjeeling, to take medical charge of No. 4 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, from Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. Ross; the latter officer to remain at Darjeeling on being relieved, until further orders.

Dated the 2nd idem, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Scott, M.D., to proceed to Chinsurah, and take medical charge of the station from Staff Assistant Surgeon G. E. Dobson, M.B.; the latter officer to remain at Chinsurah until further orders.

Mean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 29th June last, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. A. C. Roe to the medical charge of the 35th Native Infantry.

21st Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th September, appointing Lieutenant F. W. Benson to act temporarily as Interpreter, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Captain R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, proceeded on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th August last, appointing Captain C. Hereford to perform the duties of Paymaster, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence, on sick leave, of Paymaster J. J. W. Smith, and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

35th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th September, appointing Lieutenant J. F. Egerton to officiate as Quartermaster, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Quartermaster J. Bryant, on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Colonel H. P. de Teissier, F Brigade, to England, on private affairs, from the 30th October 1870 to the 31st January 1872.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. M. Moore, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 15th to the 31st October, in extension of privilege leave.

5th Lancers.—Captain D. R. Vandeleur, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel W. B. Marshall, 24th Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from the 15th October, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Second Captain J. T. Leishman, E Battery 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Surgeon A. M. Tippetts to remain at Mussoorie, from the 30th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, 1st Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 1st November to the 12th December, to study the native languages.

36th Foot.—Ensign A. S. McRae, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of leaving regiment, to study the native languages.

Ensign T. J. O'D. Renny, to remain at Calcutta, from the 13th October to the 31st December, in extension of privilege leave, to qualify in the native languages.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant S. U. Saulez, to Calcutta, from the 1st October to the 31st December, to study the native languages.

109th Foot.—Captain F. C. Donne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. G. Craig, attached to the 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, from the 15th October 1870 to the 15th January 1871, to study the native languages, under the furlough rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Captain H. W. Shoubridge 6th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough, on the same account.

Indian Medical Department.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Rose, Saugor Circle, to Bombay, on medical certificate, for one month, from date of leaving Jubbulpore, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on the same account.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th October, 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Gwalior District Order, dated the 18th August last, attaching Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Martin, in medical charge of the Brigade Staff and Lock Hospital, to the Head Quarters 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, with effect from the 24th June 1870.

Jullunder Brigade Order, dated the 22nd March last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Johnston, M.D., 92nd Foot, to conduct the duties of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Oliver, G. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, and Staff Surgeon, reported sick.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 20th June last, appointing Captain W. B. Young, Fort Adjutant, to the command of the garrison, as the next senior officer; in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Major G. Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, proceeded on leave.

Cawnpore Station Order, dated the 6th September, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Local Colonel J. Dwyer, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, proceeded on leave.

41st Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th September, appointing Lieutenant W. K. Westropp, officiating Assistant Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 29th August last.

62nd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th August last, appointing Captain G. S. Fraser to act as Paymaster, with effect from the 11th idem, during the absence of Paymaster J. W. Minchin, and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

3rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th September, making the following arrangements, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. St. P. Fooks, Commandant, proceeded on leave :—

Captain G. E. J. Maidman, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. Blair, officiating as 2nd in Command.

Captain H. P. Kirke, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Captain Maidman.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th September, making the following appointments, vice Colonel W. J. F. Stafford, proceeded on leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. O'Bryen, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to act as Commandant.

Major B. T. Stafford, Wing Officer, to act as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant G. J. Hare to act as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Officiating Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. M. Meachan, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant A. C. Armstrong, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

41st Foot.—Quartermaster C. Ward, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Quartermaster J. Gamble, to Bombay, from the 26th September to the 26th October, and to England, for three months, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement from the service.

[illegible]th Foot.—Captain R. K. Taylor, to remain at Simla, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

[illegible]3rd Foot.—Lieutenant T. Price, from the 15th June 1870, to the date of rejoining his regiment.

[illegible]9th Foot.—[illegible] E. Ward, District Inspector of Musketry 1st Division, [illegible] the 1st October to the 11th December, in extension of [illegible] granted in G. O. C. C. 13th July 1870.

Staff Corps.—Major General W. R. Malcaster, to Bombay, for one month from the date of leaving Simla, preparatory to being brought to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. de C. Rennick, Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant 20th Native Infantry, to Simla, from the 15th July to the 15th December, on medical certificate, and the return of [illegible]

Lieutenant R. Hawkes, 1st Wing Subaltern 35th Native Infantry, to Dalhousie and Chumbah, from the 8th September to the 23rd December, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant P. H. Alexander, 1st Wing Subaltern 42nd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving station, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough on the same account.

Lieutenant [illegible] Lake, Captain G. S. Bazinall, doing duty 6th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting his regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant [illegible] Staff Assistant Surgeon [illegible] Wyllie, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, [illegible] the 1st to the 31st October, in extension.

British Medical Department.—Deputy Surgeon General J. A. Campbell, [illegible] overland, from date of [illegible] bation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. J. Postlethwaite, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 charges	and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Gambia (s)	Broughes	Calcutta, Sept. 20.
18	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, October 12.

The ship Canopus, to Bushire, began to loal yesteday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
13	Meinam (F S)	Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
13	Meinam (F S)	Calcutta.
	India (s)	Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
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The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUMPER—October 17th, at the Two Tanks, the wife of Mr. Charles Dumper, Inspector of Police, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WILLIS—October 12th, at House House, Scrampore, near Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Richard Willis, of a daughter.

HAYES—October 4th, at Purnea, the wife of George Sullivan Hayes, Esq., of daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

O'GRADY—October 13th, at No. 1, Ballard's Buildings, Calcutta, P. O'Grady, Esq., Manager to Messrs. S. Smith & Co., tailors, &c., aged 31 years 6 months and 24 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ASSEY—October 7th, at Chintadrepettah, Madras, the wife of Mr. William Assey, of a daughter.

FLEISCHER—October 9th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. M. Fleischer, of a son.

BARCLAY—October 11th, at Madras, the wife of Major W. Barclay, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SKIPWITH—October 5th, at Nagpore, Helen Blanche, the infant daughter of Gray T. Skipwith, Esq., Royal Engineers.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

A WHITE flag has issued out of Metz and with its bearer—*parlementaire*—sent on to Versailles, the head-quarters of the King and Count Moltke. "Mission unknown," says the telegram; but what can his mission be except to treat for a surrender? May we regard this step as the first towards a capitulation? One of the reports of a long talk with Count Bismarck contains a very curious passage. The Count seemed to insist that the Empress was still the Government, that he could not construe the flight of that lady and her son as an act of abdication; that they were forced to fly, and that the "gentlemen of the pavement" could not make a Government. Then he went on :

"The question was, Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? Perhaps Bazaine still recognises the Emperor. *If so, and we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government.* We do not wish to dictate to France her form of Government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair."

Here we have a truly unexpected view of the situation—the King making an arrangement with Bazaine, as the representative of the Emperor; getting and keeping Metz and the line of the Moselle; and making a further peace with whomsoever Bazaine or any one else may be able to set up! We do not say, for we cannot know, that such an odd result is contemplated, or even possible. But it is a possibility involved in Count Bismarck's hypothesis respecting Marshal Bazaine. An end like this would simply leave France a prey to anarchy—as it is in Lyons for example. But plainly the Germans cannot be held responsible for any anarchy that may ensue.

As all things work together for good—or bad, and it is often difficult to decide which, we shall not be far wrong in assuming that the visit of the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen to England will work together with whatever he came in contact with for bad or good. Here is a new address to the beloved in Bombay. It is not easy to comment upon utterances which are so vague. The Baboo has been admirably well received in England, but he has been "lionized," and we know what that means. He has been a "great success," but not so great as Kossuth in 1850, and Garibaldi in 1867. The English people, at least some of them, warm to a stranger coming from distant lands, as the representative of something aggrieved and oppressed, and no doubt they supposed the Baboo to represent what is aggrieved and oppressed here. But does he? Is it the English who uphold what he denounces with such holy fervour—idolatry, caste, ignorance, social corruption and wickedness? Do the English prevent any venerated man from sitting, with closed eyes, on the heights of the stupendous Himalayas, and from indulging in the sweet happiness of uninterrupted secret communion with his God? Do the English prevent the Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees from giving themselves up to devotion, faith and prayer? Not in any way. The Baboo calls upon the West to imitate from the East that genial devotional love which he says has existed, but does not now exist in the country set up as an example. How is that to be done? We quite admit that greater calmness and repose, less fever and fret, less hurry after wealth, would appear to be desirable for the English in England. But you cannot change the nature of a race, although you can develop its qualities. The English are stirring, energetic, busy; just as they are fierce when roused, often rude and truculent; but the balance of character must be in favour of the virtues which sustain States—enterprise, fortitude, industry, foresight, moderation, intelligence, prudence—or the State would not be what it is. The Baboo calls it "practical righteousness," and doubtless it would be better could we find practical righteousness—assuming that we know anything in the nature of what the Baboo may mean by devotion. Yet if devotion means peace, we trust that England will never acquire any aptitude for it. We, too, have had our monks and holy men; but they were admirable gardeners, farmers, graziers, and on the whole did a [illegible] worldly business, including a pretty [illegible] share in the politics of the day. Perhaps the real want of the English, as well as of other people, is human charity; not that form shown in alms-giving, and the quenchless thirst to benefit the souls of other men, *in your own way*, but that form which respects the convictions of others, and does not deem a man or woman because he or she may not be theologically, socially, or morally strictly orthodox.

The Baboo was kind enough to assure his hearers that there is no desire in [illegible] to extinguish something which he calls [illegible] nationality. How could there be when no such nationality exists. He further says there is no desire to do the Indian people injustice; but if the different peoples of India have not found that out already, they will not learn it from the teachings of the Baboo. Some one must have been hoaxing the holy man, for he was told that "people used to think in former days that India was not larger than Middlesex, and that the people of India were nothing but a parcel of savages." If ever there were any such "people" it could not matter an atom what they thought; but the statement is absurdly untrue if it be made in regard to any class whose opinions were worth anything. And why should the Baboo trouble himself about the fashions? What is it to him how the English ladies dress? Nobody wants Indian women to wear crinoline. As he is shocked at our dress, so he is horrified at our feeding. Both are "barbarous," and he is glad that he has left "carnivorous England." But surely the Baboo did not anticipate that his august presence would revolutionize customs in dress and food. Of course it was immensely gratifying to an enlightened, prayerful, nice-feeding, tastefully dressed audience to hear how far above the barbarians of England they are in these things; and we are happy to know that they will always retain their immense superiority.

It is amusing to note the sentences that provoked applause and laughter. The audience were intensely delighted to learn, on the authority of the Baboo, that England is still as far from the kingdom of Heaven as the Baboo or the civilized quintessence he had the honour of addressing. They cheered the statement, and displayed a fine sentiment of Christian charity in so doing. We do not dispute the assertion of the Baboo; but we cite the incident as a gauge of the highly civilized condition of his hearers; for is it not civilized to rejoice when you learn that others are as bad as yourself? The Baboo also affirmed that the English people applauded him when he abused the English in India. And no wonder. It is sweet to be vicariously virtuous. He thought that the trait was proof of national honesty, for John Bull, he said, could bear to be told of his faults. We have only to remark that John has always shown a capacity for bearing a great deal in that way; but in this case he was not hearing of *his* faults, but of the faults which the Baboo averred characterised the English in India—a very different thing. The Baboo uttered more than one scandalous libel on the English in India—one, Lord Lawrence, to his shame, did not rebuke; but if he had stated similar untruths regarding the John Bulls before him, they might have displayed some qualities which the Baboo would not appreciate. The audience, indeed, had a keen sense of the truth; for when the Baboo said, "Tell John Bull his faults and he praises and admires you," they very justly laughed. Tell John Bull libels about the John Bulls in distant lands, and the home specimens will greedily swallow your libel and applaud—more shame for them; yet doubtless the feeling of indignation implied in the applause springs from a hatred of injustice. The error lies in giving credit to the wandering libeller from the distant land. At all events we earnestly recommend the Baboo not to try the experiment of telling a John Bull in India that he, the said John, delights in cruelty and murder, and even takes a hellish pleasure in witnessing the agonies of poor Hindoos who are the victims of some accident. No doubt he might do it with impunity if he selected for the experiment an ex-Englishman who has, may we say, become a Babooman; but the true English are still sufficiently barbarian to exhibit conduct which could not be called approval. The Bombay select audience also laughed when the Baboo said that his English audiences—the men and women of the English people—stood up in order to show that dishonesty, oppression and injustice must be put down. It would have been better had the Baboo described the offences to which he alluded in general terms—that is our complaint against him and all such—but what did the audience laugh at—was it at the fact that the women of England take part in politics? The Baboo invited this discriminating audience to go and enlighten the people of England. We can only say that if the people of England are ever induced by Baboos or others to take an active part in the government of India, there will be very hard times for Baboos and others. These agitators have not the least idea of the kind of force they are invoking, a force that would destroy a great deal, commit no end of injustice, and finally land the whole country in anarchy. Fortunately India, for the present, will neither be governed by Party, nor sentimental philanthropists, fed on lies and misrepresentations.

LORD NAPIER of Magdala has given the *coup de grace* to the famous telegram about the Allahabad panic sent to *The Times*. He declares that no communication has reached him either publicly *or privately*, very important words, that could give a shadow of a foundation for the injurious reports current respecting the conduct of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry; and to prove his own confidence he has selected the regiment to furnish his Personal Escort during his tour in Assam and Cachar. Now we must say that while the original telegram did not justify the comments of the English papers, there was still less justification for the transmission of the telegram at all. No doubt it was sent by the then Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* in good faith; but we do not believe, and have reason for the belief, that it was sent from Calcutta or any where near it, but from Allahabad. The error was in sending by telegraph an account of a "vague panic" which was "probably unfounded." In India no alarm whatever was created by the rumours which radiated from Allahabad. They furnished material for nine hours' "gup," and the whole thing had been forgotten completely when the echo of the original rumour was heard from home. Far from giving the "official version," as the *Spectator*, with good reason, thought it had a right to surmise, the correspondent just telegraphed the "gup" he picked up in passing through Allahabad, supplemented by the Magistrate's "reassuring" letter made known in Allahabad on the 30th of August. What may have originated the panic no one seems to know; but it is plain that there was no solid ground for alarm. At all events Lord Napier's General Order sets the matter at rest.

THE death of Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E., of the Madras Army, is a loss, not only to his friends but to the empire. He was a man of great accomplishments, and one of the most profound mathematicians, both theoretically and practically, in India. His knowledge of irrigation was extensive and sound. Moreover, he had the crown of merit; he was a modest, unassuming gentleman.

THE Kurrachee Regatta was postponed till Thursday, the 20th instant.

THE British ship Richmond, which stranded off

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The following is a copy of the minute of the proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Bench of Justices to be submitted to the meeting of the Bench to-morrow :—

BOMBAY, 29th September 1870.

PRESENT—H. Maxwell, Esq.; Narrayen Wassoodewjee, Esq.; the Municipal Commissioner; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

The report of the auditors on the municipal accounts for the year 1868 was noted.

The committee are convinced that a concurrent monthly audit is very desirable, and counsel advising that this can be carried out in addition to the annual audit, we recommend that it should be instituted from the beginning of next year.

The draft contract with the Gas Company was noted for submission to the Bench.

Read the correspondence regarding the survey, and including the communication of the 24th September from the Survey and Settlement Officer, intimating that, owing to the Government of India having summarily reduced the budget grant for the current year, the work will have to be delayed, unless the Municipality, in accordance with the suggestion made in Government Resolution No. 5,357, of 7th December 1869, contribute a further sum towards the survey.—Resolved that these papers be published, but the committee cannot recommend the contribution.

Read the following :—Two petitions of inhabitants of Dhobitalow and Sonapoor, requesting to have their street properly drained and lighted; petition from Wuzeeran Bebee, requesting to remove certain nuisance near her house; petition from inhabitants of Vitulwady Lane, praying that it may be lighted; petition from inhabitants of Islampora Street, for ditto ditto.—Resolved that the above petitions be referred to the Bench.

Read the following : — Government Resolution No. 288, General Department, dated 4th February 1870, respecting certain ground at Mazagon which Government agree to lease to the Municipality for the purpose of erecting a public market. Government Resolution No. 289, dated 4th February 1870, agreeing to lease certain vacant ground at Grant Road to the Municipality for the erection of milch cattle stables.—Resolved that these papers be published.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

The following are the resolutions and letters referred to in the minute :—

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1869.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 5,272, dated 21st October 1869—Intimating that, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4,314, dated 7th idem, he has included in the Budget estimate of municipal expenditure in 1870 the sum of Rs. 25,000, as additional municipal contribution towards the Bombay Survey, but as this will involve an ultimate payment so largely out of proportion to that originally agreed upon, Her Majesty's Bench of Justices will require him distinctly to justify his demand; and requesting therefore that the actual cost of the survey up to date may again be closely calculated, as he has been recently given to understand that about Rs. 1,49,057 have been spent, and that about a lac and a quarter more is needed for the completion of the survey.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D., No. 1,130, dated 9th November 1869.

RESOLUTION.—On reconsideration, His Excellency in Council is pleased to cancel Government Resolution No. 4,314 of 7th October last.

2. The arrangements originally proposed in Government Resolution No. 1,347, of 30th March 1865, for effecting the survey of Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,74,800 were contingent upon the sanction of the Government of India, and only a modified approval to them was given by that authority in their Resolution No. 1,105, of 6th March 1866, the small contribution of the Municipality in return for the advantage which they would derive from the survey being prominently noticed, and a further report from this Government being desired upon this point.

3. A modified plan thereupon for effecting the survey at a reduced charge was submitted by this Government in August 1866, by which it was proposed that it should be carried out by a Revenue Survey party in four years at a cost of Rs. 1,79,600, including the contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Municipality.

4. To these amended proposals the sanction of the Government of India was given on the 31st October 1866.

5. The revised estimate, however, for reasons which have been explained, has proved to be erroneous, and it is now calculated that the survey, which it was hoped would have been completed by October 1869, will take two and a half years more to be brought to a completion, or in all six and a half years from the date of its commencement.

6. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,49,057, and the additional charge for two and a half years will be Rs. 1,17,500, making a total sum of Rs. 266,557, or Rs. 86,957 more than the estimate which received the sanction of the Government of India.

7. As the Municipality were originally required to contribute only a sum of Rs. 50,000 when the survey was estimated to cost Rs. 3,74,800, and that estimate has not yet been exceeded, His Excellency in Council will not insist upon the payment by them of a larger amount. Considering, however, the great benefit which the Municipality will derive from the survey, the Bench of Justices may be requested to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to this important work.

To A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Poona, 24th September 1870.

Sir,—With reference to the concluding portion of Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated the 7th December last, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to inform me whether the subject of making a further grant towards the expenses of the survey of the town and island of Bombay has been brought before the Bench of Justices; and if so, whether they have agreed to supplement the sum already paid towards the expenses of this work.

2. The Government of India has just ordered a reduction in the current year's Budget estimate of the survey, and the completion of the work will have to be delayed in consequence unless we can furnish it with funds to meet the retrenchment ordered.—I have, &c.,

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th September 1870.

To Colonel FRANCIS, Survey and Settlement Officer, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,010, of 1870, dated 24th instant, stating that the Government of India has just ordered a reduction in the current year's Budget estimate of the survey, and that in consequence thereof the work of surveying the town and island of Bombay will have to be delayed, unless I can furnish you with funds to meet the retrenchment order.

In reply, beg to state that I will at once apply to the Bench of Justices for a grant for the purposes of the survey of Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand) for the current year, for a like sum to be paid next year, and for Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand) to be paid on the 15th January 1872, thus adding Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousand) to the sum already contributed by the Municipality.—I have, &c.,

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1870.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 101, dated 8th January 1870—Bringing to notice that some ground at Mazagon for which he applied in 1866 is in a filthy state, and requesting, as the Bishop of Bombay, to whom it had been granted by Government, declines to take it, that it may now be granted for a public market, which is much required in that locality.

Memorandum from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Ecclesiastical Department, dated 24th January 1870—Returning the above papers, with a memorandum from the Venerable the Archdeacon.

RESOLUTION.—The land may be leased to the Municipality for a term of 99 years at a nominal rent for the purpose of erecting a public market, with a proviso that the land be put in order, and the public market, on a plan to be approved by Government, be erected within a year from the date of the lease, and that the lease terminate if the market be not maintained, or if the land, or any portion of it, be applied for any other purpose without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1870.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 99, dated 8th January 1870—Renewing his application for the piece of Government land bordering on Grant Road, referred to in their Resolution No. 1,454, dated the 16th August 1867, for the erection thereon of milch cattle stables, and requesting that the Collector of Bombay may be instructed to put him in possession of it.

Report by the Acting Collector of Bombay, No. 96, dated 19th January 1870—Stating that the land is now vacant, and the income hitherto derived from it, and recommending that it be given to the Municipality on a lease at an annual rental, or if it is absolutely surrendered to them, a substantial equivalent be required in return.

Further letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 414, dated 26th January 1870—Submitting his opinion on the Acting Collector's suggestions.

RESOLUTION.—The erection of stables for milch cattle is very necessary for the good of the city, and, under the circumstances stated by the Municipal Commissioner, the land may be leased to the Municipality for a term of 99 years on a rental of Rs. 500 per annum, with a proviso that the lease shall terminate if the land be not filled in and the stables erected, on a plan to be approved by Government, in the space of two years from the date of the lease, or if the land be applied to any other purpose than that for which it has been granted without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

CORRESPONDENCE ON ABYSSINIAN AFFAIRS.

FROM Major General Russell, the Resident, Aden, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Aden, 22nd September 1870.

I do myself the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, copies of correspondence on Abyssinian affairs sent by me this day to H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2421, dated 27th July 1869.

From the Political Resident, Aden, to H. M.'s. Principal Secretary of State for India, London, dated Aden, 21st Sept. 1870.

I do myself the honour to forward translation of a letter from the Menelek of Shoa, Southern Abyssinia, to the Resident at Aden, as also one from the Bishop Massaja to the Assistant Resident.

The Menelek of Shoa has sent as a present two horses and a mule. These have, as is usual, been sold at auction, and the proceeds are credited to the Imperial Government. The amount realized is Rs. 372, and I would suggest a return present being sent from England: we have nothing at Aden suitable.

It is gratifying to see that the King of Shoa appreciated the benefit of peace, and declares his intentions to keep within his own kingdom and not to encroach on the territories of his sovereign neighbours. As regards his hint as to the maintenance by us of peace between the Gobazi and Kassa, and thus keep the whole of Abyssinia in peace, I do not feel authorized to offer advice to these two rulers unless they give an opening for so doing. Lord Napier of Magdala has given both Gobazi and Kassa the best advice in his letters to them.

I have written to the King of Shoa an answer to his letter, copy of which is attached.

To the Menelek of Shoa, with titles, &c.

ADEN, 21st September 1870.

We have received your letter by the hand of Wallee, and we feel sure the British Government, to whom we have forwarded a copy, will be pleased to hear you are determined on peace, and to remain in your own territory and not to attack that of your neighbours.

We trust that all Abyssinia may be actuated by the same feelings;—if war cease and rulers devote themselves to the improvement of their country and to protect their subjects and encourage agriculture and trade, Abyssinia will soon rise to prosperity.

We have received the horses and mules you sent, and thank you for them. We have informed the British Government of this present from you.

We will take care of your messenger and send him back safely.

E. L. RUSSELL, Major General,
Resident, Aden.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God. Amen.

May this, which is sent from the King of Shoa Menelek, reach Goodfellow, Lieutenant, and representative of the Queen, and her mouth-piece. How are you? God be praised, I am well. By the power of God, all the hosts of my country are well. In the letter which came to me from the Queen it was thus said—" In order that you may get a quick answer to all the business which may come, we have a Lieutenant and Governor at Aden;—what you send will reach him; he is a counsellor of our kingdom; he knows all the things within our heart; and all authority has been given to him. Whatever may happen he will send to me." Thus was the word said. When it came to me I was much pleased. The spy-glasses which the Queen sent to me reached me safely. I received them with pleasure.

May God give (happiness) to you (usual form of thanks) I say, and I kiss hands.

In the time of my fathers, the Queen acted in a very good, kind manner, but the people of my fathers be haved foolishly and wronged your people. They were a people which hated the light and loved darkness. The consequence of their foolishness fell upon me in the third generation, till by His kindness I went away from them. I was guarded in prison. By His mercy, by the Spirit, I rose up, I was raised up, I fled from them, and arrived at the borders of my kingdom.

Bazabha attacked me, but by the power of God I was victorious over him. His (God's) wrath passed away and His mercy sufficed. I was seated on the throne of my fathers, and the folly of my fathers was at an end when your people gained victory over King Theodore. From the time they went I have been most thankful. Hearing of your works and of your mechanical arts how fine they are to learn, and the skill you have in them, I am in hopes that the folly of my fathers has passed away from upon my country, as every thing they did was done without knowledge. Christ, who is our Lord, has led us to hope that it has all passed away. Henceforward I will receive with pleasure, with love, and with honour, every person who may come to me with your permission. All the folly which I may commit will be done without knowledge. I will take counsel that it shall not come by your will (means that he will change his conduct at our pleasure). And now, in order that the Abyssinian Kings may remain like you in love, that they may not spill man's blood in vain, instruct me in this.

As for me I will not cross the Abai when it turns, nor the Bashelo when it flows. These are the ancient boundaries of the kingdom. It is (the part) of Christ that I should watch so as to obtain peace. May God give you strength! The successor of Mr. Mas, our agent in Aden, knows what we would have done.—Dated 2nd from the birth of Christ 1862, in the year of St. 1st July 1870.

From the country named Litchu.

P. S.—As a mark of friendship I send two horses and a mule by the hand of my messenger Worki. Will you receive them, and will you send my servants back quickly and in safety?

[Translation.]

To Captain Goodfellow,

Illustrious Sir,—Having been requested by the King to make the translation of his letter to your Excellency, as I have had the fortune to know you personally in Aden, I should fail in my duty if I did not add a couple of lines on my own part, in order to present first of all my congratulations on your promotion to be Governor of Aden, a thing which gives me great pleasure, because I am certain that it will beneficially tend towards God's work in these countries.

As I am the one who has read and translated the letter of the Queen, or rather of her Minister Clarendon to the King, and have gathered from it that we recommends peace among the Abyssinian Princes, and that it is all referred to you, I am the one who has exhorted the King to despatch the letter which you will receive from him by this same courier, in which matter it is natural I should not take part, so that everything may produce its full effect.

You will find in the King's letter some want of purpose, because the Queen, or rather the Minister, having written a generous letter, in which all the old stories are passed over, and has limited herself to thanking the King for what he did in the circumstances of the Magdala Expedition, and to exhorting him to cease from all hostilities with the fellow Princes in Abyssinia, it was certainly not necessary to refer again to the old matters; but I have preferred leaving the King to express himself as he wished, so that you will see that the same is a good youth, certainly far removed from all sentiments of pride and from all kinds of pretension. I will say for himself that the same is a true friend of your Government, and has the best disposition to second the views of the same as far as possible in these countries, although he lacks all the elements of social civilization, as understood by us.

I will add, moreover, that all Abyssinia, or rather the persons who have character and a moral sentiment, are full of patriotism, nourish great faith in the prestige and influence which the Government of the Queen has acquired over the country through its armed intervention which freed it from the tyrannical yoke of Theodore, by the extinction of the civil war which threatened it with ruin in the extreme. In my opinion if Abyssinia should come under the protection of England, so that it should acquire peace and tranquility, it would thus be attached to it by a bond of eternal gratitude, and would become a country certainly English in sympathies. The civil war especially in the centre is of such a nature that no one feels safe in his own house, and every one turns his thoughts towards dominion. The arrival of the letter of the Queen which recommended peace has excited true enthusiasm amongst all who are acquainted with it. Seeing this I deemed it my duty to make it known, because it is a question of saving a great country from total ruin.

Were it a question of armed intervention, I should not venture to open my mouth, but as it is only a case of acting on simple influences which has been acquired, in order to powerfully impose upon the Princes the total cessation of war under pain of enmity, I dare to hope that you, through a simple pressing order on the Consul at Massowah, will obtain a full victory over all, for the consolation and universal repose of all. The Consul at Massowah is known universally by all; a well conceived letter from him to the Princes of the interior, especially to him of Tigré, and him of Gondar, would suffice to obtain everything.

I conclude this letter of mine with a request that you will receive the messenger of the King, and will assist him as one who is well acquainted with most of my affairs. With your permission he will remain at Aden to await the arrival of some new missionaries who are expected from Europe. I further express my servitude to you and to the Government through which so much pleasure has come to a poor old man, in the act of doing which I declare myself yours, &c.

(Signed) F. G. MASSAJA, Bishop.

NIAGARA SURPASSED.—The West India mail brings intelligence of the discovery of remarkable waterfalls in British Guiana. From the report of Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, the Government geologists, by whom the discovery was made, it appears that a stream of water, occasionally when flooded 23 feet deep, and nearly 100 yards broad, falls over a precipice in two leaps, the first of 770 feet, and the second over 50 feet in height, the whole altitude being nearly five times that of Niagara. These falls are situated on the upper part of the Potato river, not more than 100 miles from the capital of Demerara, and within three days journey of the penal settlement of the colony. Although so near to European settlements, they have hitherto remained comparatively unknown, and rarely visited even by the Indians. The Government of the colony propose to open up the country, and give increased facilities to visitors.

DIVIDEND PAYING EXTRAORDINARY.—A correspondent says the *Birmingham Post*) a really humorous document—a "notice of dividend in the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Wolverhampton." Our correspondent's claim on the insolvent estate is £1 6s. 3d., and the notice informs him that "a dividend of about one halfpenny in the pound" is payable. Being unable to apportion the exact fraction due upon the debt, the registrar generously "lumps" it at one penny! In such an estate, dividend receiving is equivalent to the Hibernicism of "gaining a loss." The dividend is payable at Wolverhampton, so that to fetch it the creditor must spend three or four shillings in railway fare, to say nothing of the trouble of going, and the formality of getting a formal document filled up and attested by a witness. Surely this great transaction might have been settled by enclosing a postage stamp.

THE WAHABEE MOVEMENT.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—I am glad to inform you and, through you, the public that the *fatwah* about the unlawfulness of *jehad* in India, which was favourably noticed in your valuable journal of the 26th ultimo, has been extensively published by the native newspapers of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Behar, and Bengal, and some of the influential papers have passed favourable comments on it. During my recent trip to the Punjab during the Doorga Poojah holidays, I came across many Sirdars and Raeeses of the Punjab at a durbar held at Jullundhur. All of them thought very highly of the *fatwah*, and have promised me to circulate and preach the doctrine among the lower order of the Mohamedan community. I must also inform you that not a single native newspaper has offered any opposition to the doctrine.

As there still seems to be some misapprehension, allow me to state again that the two conditions essential in a *jehad* should exist *simultaneously* and not *alternately*, and those conditions are denial on the part of the ruler to afford religious liberty *and* the probability of a victory to Islam. Hence if there be a probability of victory to Mussulmans, there can be no *jehad* as long as the ruler of the country does not interfere with the religion. The appearance of an Imam is not one of the conditions of his *jehad*, and is immaterial.

SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN.

Bhaugulpore, 8th October.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT FUNDS BILL.

(*Englishman*, Oct 18.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S bill to transfer to the Government of India the General Funds of the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns, is not likely to add to his popularity, at least in Calcutta. It seems that, according to Section 19 of Act IX. of 1850, the fees payable at these Courts should be carried to an account termed the General Fund of the Court. But as the Legislature of this country devotes more thought to the framing of laws than to the adoption of measures for enforcing them, this provision has hitherto remained a dead letter, and the fees in question have been credited to the State as "Judicial Receipts," or "Law and Justice," but, as Sir Richard observes, without any special authority for such procedure. That it may be advisable to treat the receipts and charges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts for the future in the same manner as those of other Courts, that is, "by crediting the fees to the general revenues of British India, and meeting the expenditure from the same source," is a position we are not prepared to dispute. Our objection lies solely against the retrospective scope of the bill, and we can hardly be mistaken in supposing that on this point we carry the public with us.

There is, we believe, at this moment belonging to the Calcutta Court a surplus fund amounting, in round numbers, to £35,000,—a sum amply sufficient for the erection of a suitable and convenient build ing. It is notorious that the rooms in which the business of the different Courts is at present conducted are wholly unfitted for the purpose. At certain seasons of the year they are positively unwholesome, and at all times are over-crowded and ill-ventilated, nor is there proper accommodation for either the witnesses or the legal gentlemen professionally engaged, or even for the principals themselves. As the business of these Courts goes on increasing, the inconvenience already complained of will be proportionately aggravated, and the cause of justice seriously impeded. It may be urged, indeed, that the Government will perchance be induced, on a proper representation of the case, to sanction the necessary outlay for providing what is absolutely necessary. The authorisation, truly, may be given, but the new High Court Buildings, and the new Museum, afford little encouragement to confide in the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Stephen admits that it may "seem objectionable to take away from the suitors of the three Presidency Small Cause Courts, funds which the Legislature had intended to create for their benefit;" but he denies that any injustice would be done, because "the funds, if in existence, would belong to no one." True, they would belong to no one, but would be held in trust for many, for the benefit, that is, of those who resort to these Courts. Now, it can hardly be disputed that the suitors of the Calcutta Court could not be more immediately or universally benefited than by the erection, or purchase, of a spacious, well-arranged building, in substitution for the wretched makeshifts that have so long been a disgrace to the chief city of British India.

It is satisfactory to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis spoke emphatically against the principle involved in this bill, and declared his belief that it would be far better not to sweep into the treasury the surplus funds which have accrued under the existing law. He also combated the assertion that the law had hitherto remained a dead letter, and pointed out that "whenever additions to the establishments of a Small Cause Court had been desired, it had always been usual to show that there was a surplus of the special fund available to meet the charge, without trenching on the general revenues." At the same time Mr. Ellis concurred with the previous speakers, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Stephen, that the principle of forming a special fund for these Courts is financially objectionable, and that the law may be advantageously altered—prospectively. And there we are at one with him. Sir Richard, as usual, stoutly adhered to his original proposition, and raised up a fanciful difficulty in dealing with unformed and non-existent funds. But the funds are formed, and do exist, or we should never have heard of this bill for sweeping their accumulations into the treasury. It is to be hoped, however, that public opinion will so be brought to bear upon this question, that a prospective action alone will be given to the projected amendment.

THE TRAGEDY AT LAON.

I HAVE just met M. Feddahl, the Préfet du Department d'Aisne, who is passing through to Coblentz as a Prussian prisoner. From him I gathered the following facts of the explosion at Laon :—As the French officer was handing his arms to the Prussian officer the explosion occurred, killing, at the same time, 300 men and officers of the Guard Mobile, 90 Prussians, and wounding several. The French commandant of the town is mortally wounded, the Duke of Mecklenburg slightly. The explosion seems to have resulted from a drunken non-commissioned officer, who will never be able to tell his story. M. Feddahl has been made a prisoner by the King on account of his publishing a proclamation ordering the people to take up arms against the Prussians.—*Letter from before Metz, Sept.* 17, *Times.*

THE UHLAN.

AFTER leaving this outpost I came across a Uhlan bivouac, and I will now try and describe one of these men—the dread of the French peasantry. Before doing so I must, however, clear them of the dreadful atrocities they are said to have committed. As you are well aware, they are always the precursors of the Prussian army. They go frequently as far as 20 or 30 miles in advance of the army, and, of course, on entering a town or village, if they meet with resistance, they must use harsh measures. Not unfrequently one or more of the Uhlans meet their death either treacherously or otherwise; however this seldom impedes their progress, for if one out of two comes back sound they have gained their object, which is a reconnaissance of the country. A Uhlan is about the best mounted cavalry man in the service, the average weight of a man with his accoutrements is about 160 lb. German. The horse appointments are very similar to those of our own cavalry—*i. e.*, they have the ordinary cavalry saddle and bridle. But the manner of packing away a Uhlan's kit is different. First of all, they have but one wallet, which holds the pistol; the other is an ordinary leather bag, which looks like a wallet; in this they stow away a pair of boots, and brushes, &c., for cleaning their accoutrements. Below the saddle there is an ordinary saddle cloth. Then across the saddle—on which the man sits—is his whole kit, which consists of one pair of canvas trousers, lose canvas jacket, and two pairs of stockings, packed carefully away in a bag resembling a valise. The cloak—no cape—is rolled up and placed at the back of the saddle. They carry two corn sacks, containing 6 lb. of corn in each on either side of the cloak, and a mess tin encased in leather, strapped on to the back of the saddle. Over all this comes the shabraque. The lance is a clumsy-looking weapon, weighing 4½ lb. The man's dress is similar to our Lancers, with the exception of the overalls, ours having leather, the Prussians wearing boots. They seem never *in* the way the nor *out* of the way. If they crowd a road, they clear it too. They come in from outposts 30 miles ahead, and bring information which is news to all. Some, however, do not come in—for I am sorry to say the French peasantry have taken up arms in reply to the levy *en masse*, and fire on the Prussian officers and outposts recklessly at night. Depend upon it this will lead to terrible reprisals, and you must not be shocked if you hear of some great vengeance being wreaked on a French village. The Prussians cannot for their own safety allow their solitary guards in charge of food for the Leger main, have been for Macgregor if he has kept on his leg, I think the race to-day proves, but again I am anticipating. Everything looked well of course, the palm of looks being awarded to the two favourites Sunlight, "the splendid coward," Alarie and Hawthornden. Sunlight spent the few last hours of his life in making everybody near him comfortable, and then after a hearty meal of corn he was led out to his doom, and, with a sigh of relief, I turn from the scene.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE LEGER.

DONCASTER, Sept. 14.

WE come down to the great Northern gathering with all our belongings,—the following of that great and noble institution the British Turf,—all our great vices and all our little pleasures. What first strikes my eye on arriving on the platform of King's Cross? The burly form of Joseph Wood, Esq., racing man, gaming-table man, etc. He is talking earnestly to one of his groom porters, and holding out four first-class tickets to four young ladies of pleasing looks and easy manners whom he is kindly taking down with him to Doncaster. Amiable man Joe! With all these irons in the fire, and such irons, the world ought to go well with him. I believe it does. Other little vices assemble on the King's Cross platform, and if tract-distributors were allowed by the Company they might sow the seed, though I should doubt about the harvest. There is my friend, Captain Dudley Babbicombe, first lady-killer extraordinary, whose last exploit has been to run away with a tobacconist's wife at the West End, for which good deed the injured husband has been kind enough to accept £500 in quittance of all demands. Madame is with him gorgeous and smiling, and Joe Wood takes off his hat to the Captain, who is a great patron of Joe and all his works, and the young ladies of the pleasing looks and easy manners glance scornfully at the lady, who wholly ignores their presence. Lord Methuselah affecting a slight lameness, which people say is chronic, next appears on the scene, and he smiles benevolently on the young ladies, throws a critical and approving eye over Madame, nods to Joe, asks everybody what will win, and behaves himself like a happy mixture of the fine old English gentleman, a middle aged *roué*, and a young fellow just launched. He has been his Lordship's *rôle* these last fifteen years. There is by the way a real fine old English gentleman just getting into a carriage, General Peel, a statesman, and a sportsman *sans peur et sans reproche*. His straight going both in the Council Chamber and on the Turf has never been called in question, and he has given ample proof of self-denial and indifference to place when his honour was in question. He is rather curt in manner towards Methuselah (they have but little in common), and they do not share the same carriage, his Lordship, I rather think, subsiding into that which holds the pleasing and easy young persons. Now some leading bookmakers vary the scene, driving up in pairhorse broughams, with a great banging of doors and footmen in attendance. The latter individuals are so much more gentlemen than their master that one wonders whether some dim perception of the fact ever makes relations between them unpleasant. The coachman, too, as he touches his hat to the clumsy, stolid looking man, who about eight or nine years ago was selling fish out of a barrow in a Yorkshire town, must have *his* private opinion on their relative rank in life, and I wonder what the butler (they keep butlers) thinks of him as he pours out his sherry. To the itinerant fishmonger succeeds a worthy gentleman, also brougham and pair, who a few years since attended fairs and races in the north of England with a large bag of nuts and one of those circular dishes with a needle, and teaches small boys to gamble. His transactions with the small boys were, I need scarcely say, always on the winning side. He took their coppers and gave them very few nuts, the effect being that after a while amassing a little capital he turned his attention to making a small silver book at the little meetings on his circuit. The result I see before me. A close-shaven face, ferrety eyes, and a harsh-grating voice. The proprietor of these acquisitions lives up in a very good house at Bayswater, is particular about his "collar, dictatorial to his servants, and popularly supposed to drink more than is good for him. Then came men of the Champagne Charley type, gaslight swells, great in the Haymarket and at Mr. John Coney's, the great John himself attended by two or three ladies. Captain Disney Roebuck and the members of the United Service Dramatic Company, who are going down to Doncaster for the race-week, some of the members of which company are also of the gaslight swell order, and stand not the garish eye of day, one or two even looking somewhat as much out of their element, the wife of Captain John Cockle, a racing woman of the first class, leading captive her unfortunate husband whom she takes about to race meetings in an excellent manner. All these many small articles help to make up a sum which to the philosophic observer would afford food for reflection, and perhaps shedding of ink into the bargain. But dear me, I am one of these small articles, and might myself come under the eye of the philosophic observer, who would confound me with Mr. John Coney perhaps, or take me for a member of the United Service Dramatic Company, or a groom *pour rire*. Too Wood's, and so while I have been preaching to others I myself, in his eyes, may be a cast-away. I had better get into my carriage and bowl down to Doncaster.

The pretty little town is all agog to receive us, with its windows cleaned, its doors painted and everything so spick and span as to suggest the idea, especially when we know what is in store for us, of one of the sepulchres not full of dead men's bones, but into which we shall be lured to have *our* bones well picked and cleaned. Behind each window blind, hushed in grim repose, I discern the hungry face of landlord or landlady awaiting their prey, and from their eager looks I conjecture that they are rather shy of coming into the nets. Truth to say, everything looks very flat and dull,—more like a spring meeting than the great gathering at which half the world assist, and Mr. Wood surveying the high street from the steps of the subscription rooms is inclined to take a melancholy view of things and to opine that "the best of the company has left." I find it in my heart to wish that it was coming *from* that personage, but do not express my thoughts to Mr. Coney, who invites me by the style and title of "Captain" to liquor, which I do wishing him "luck," and seeing what "luck" means to him it does me infinite credit or discredit, whichever you like. There are not very many horses in the town, and the promise of the meeting does not look brilliant, not as it used to do in the old days of twenty or five and twenty years since, when the High Street on a Monday afternoon was alive with arrivals, and the country families who lived at a distance came into the town for the week, and there were not so many roughs about. Is it possible that the interest in the Leger is dying out?

15th September.

There was no occasion to doubt the Northern people. They were all there yesterday, from Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, Manchester, Bradford, all the great hives of industry, and it must be added, I regret to say, of dirt and foul language. Why, oh! why, do they swear so horribly and use a vocabulary in their mildest moods that makes one, pretty well acclimatized by long time, half shudder? But I get on through the crowd as best I can, leaving Mr. Tattersall selling or attempting to sell the Fairfield yearlings again, but buyers are few, and everybody round the ring is saying that Kingcraft will *not* win the Leger. Yes to that complexion it had come at last on the Leger morn and two or three more previous. Kingcraft was thought to be safe! Fancy a horse of Lord Falmouth's being safe, *i. e.* certain not to win. And there were men who went about and shook their heads when his name was mentioned, and hinted mysterious things about the favourite, "that he would not be in the first six," &c., &c., certainly his did look very well in the market, for if all were right and they were sure that he could stay, it was 7 to 4 or more on, instead of those odds against him. The truth was that Matthew Dawson, than whom there is not a more honourable and straightforward trainer out, did not very much fancy him, and had not backed him for a shilling, and as Mat made comparatively little secret of his opinion, the Turf gobemouches, always ready to suppose the worst, raised the cry of Kingcraft being in the cart! "Kingcraft," said Mat to me two days ago, "is a very delicate horse, and I have had great difficulty to get him to feed in all his preparations. He will not sometimes touch his corn for two days together, and has to be tempted with green food, carrots, &c., which of course materially interferes with his condition. He has not put on much muscle, and therefore it is that I entertain doubts of his staying the course." In such or similar words did he explain his reasons for not fancying the favourite. Lord Falmouth took quite a different view, and was sanguine as to his horse staying. Both were right. Lord Falmouth the more so, for while Kingcraft could not quite get home, there is no doubt he was much better than Mat's estimate of him, and more akin to his master's. There was comparatively but little betting, for the swells were few and the general public, a generic phrase, including Tom, Dick and Harry, feel the badness of the times as well as the upper ten. There were people still found to back that brute Sunlight, but as the poor animal is dead I will not abuse him. There were also people who thought Palmerston could turn the tables on Kingcraft, but if the latter could not stay how could the former? If Kingcraft was beaten, so would be Palmerston I felt convinced, and so said, I think two or three letters ago in speaking of the race. I could not see how the Derby running could be reversed, and only thought it just possible the Palmerston stable might have a better in Alexander, who they once, I know, believed to be a good horse. However he was "asked a question" with Palmerston, which he could not answer, and so sent Alexander. What has surprised me is the amount of good money that has without doubt gone on Palmerston during the last two months, I may say indeed ever since the Derby. The stable has in it two of the best judges of racing out, as indeed they should be, men of a clear judgment and intellect perhaps capable of better things who have been racing all their lives. Mr. Stirling Crawford and Mr. George Payne don't fling away their money rashly, but yet they put it well on Palmerston, and he was well beaten half a mile from home. But I am anticipating. The Leger morning was pleasant, though cloudy and threatening rain, but as no rain fell it did not matter, and the sun came out just before the big race and the satin coats and the satin jackets shone in its rays. There was a larger field than everybody had anticipated, 19 runners, the majority 'duffers' of the first water, and but really two or three race-horses in it. Some I had never heard of before. Who the deuce was Physiology, and why did Ely Appleton, Ptarmigan and Wild Flower add to the perplexities of the starter? In fact the field was so rotten that if anything was amiss with Kingcraft and Palmerston anything might win. That was how we argued *before* the race. We none of us knew, I don't think they knew for certain themselves, what a gem of purest, &c., the Bedford Lodge stable possessed in Hawthornden, a reputed non-stayer, whose *forte* was supposed to be about three quarters of a mile, and who had been set down by all the prophets as the winner of the Portland Plate, five furlongs and 150 yards! He was not even mentioned for the Leger, and on public form he had no right to be, for he ran badly in the Middle Park last year (though by the way he was amiss then) and has been generally supposed to be a little thick in the wind as well as a non-stayer. It is true that in the Two Thousand, where he finished fourth, a good many people fancied he was second best, but Adams used him when he found pursuit in Maggregor hopeless. While a certain Lord Lurgan, who has been for Macgregor if he has kept on his leg, I think the race to-day proves, but again I am anticipating. Everything looked well of course, the palm of looks being awarded to the two favourites Sunlight, "the splendid coward," Alarie and Hawthornden. Sunlight spent the few last hours of his life in making everybody near him comfortable, and then after a hearty meal of corn he was led out to his doom, and, with a sigh of relief, I turn from the scene.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

ALL the German papers are full of desires expressed by the soldiers who have been only slightly wounded to return to their regiments in order to be present at the taking of Paris.

Every morning, and evening too, women were to be seen among the National Guards on the Boulevard de la Villette practising the use of the chassepot. It is said that they show great aptitude for the work.

A French journalist has joined a body of Francstireurs who have taken the name of "Tirailleurs de St. Hubert." The first battalion recently quitted Paris for active operations against the enemy. The wife of the journalist, not wishing to separate from her husband, accompanied the battalion as a vivandière.

It appears that with the army of MacMahon 10,000 horses were surrendered. To provide these with stabling and fodder was perfectly impossible. They were therefore driven to the meadows of the Meuse, where they have perfect liberty, and from their large number they afford a most interesting spectacle.

The telegrams of Sept. 23 mentioned a rumour that Garibaldi was virtually a prisoner in Caprera, and was prevented from going to France. This was confirmed by an extract from a letter written by the General, and published in the *Diritto*, in which he speaks of himself as imprisoned by the Government at Florence.

One of Count Bismarck's sons, who was wounded, has been staying at Nanheim, where, under the careful nursing of the countess and his sister, he was making favourable progress towards recovery. The King surprised him one day by sending him his Lieutenant's commission, which he had made out for him as a reward for his intrepid conduct.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on Sept. 22 the Prime Minister stated that a minute investigation had been made into the allegations of the German press respecting the treatment of the German wounded, and that the result was that all the assertions made were disproved. This result was communicated to the French and Prussian Governments, who in return thanked the Belgian Ministry for the care bestowed on the wounded.

The Emperor Napoleon has been placed in some danger at Wilhelmshöhe. The *Continental Correspondent* says that "Owing to his precarious health he requires his room to be kept warm all day long. The palace is heated by steam pipes; one of these pipes burst one night and the inmates of the rooms occupied by the Emperor and his personal attendants were in danger of being suffocated by the escaping steam. Fortunately the mishap was discovered in good time to prevent this fatal consequence. A less dangerous mishap occurred on the 10th inst., when a fire broke out in a back kitchen that had not been in use for some time."

The *Staats-Anzeiger* publishes the list of the general officers included in the capitulation, among whom appear Ducrot (not escaped, therefore, as reported), Douay, and Lebrun. De Failly is not mentioned, but neither is Wimpffen nor Bazaine, and M. Jannel, who would apparently not give the names of those reported as wounded. General Guyot, whose division was so shamefully surprised by the Bavarians of Der Tann, was killed by a shell inside Sedan just before the capitulation. The corps surrendering are also given numerically, and it may be observed that the previous shameful losses of prisoners had told chiefly on Douay's and De Failly's corps, which only mustered at the surrender 16,000 and 11,000 against 32,000 and 25,000 credited to Ducrot and Lebrun.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 23.

The *Figaro* cautions the citizens of Paris against treachery, and urges the necessity of the greatest vigilance. It addresses, in justification of its perhaps unnecessary piece of advice, two extraordinary rumours. A quantity of French uniforms, addressed to the King of Prussia at head-quarters, have been, it is reported seized in Paris. It is easy to guess, the *Figaro* continues, what was the object of the King with these; to clothe his soldiers with them; to send them apparently with peaceful intentions into Paris, and at the trioment of their head, and make them enter. The second rumour is to this effect. Some ironwork was required by a Parisian firm for the new mitrailleuses—*a vapeur*. A manufacturer in the south received and executed an order to supply this ironwork. It was then sent by rail, marked "with great haste," and carefully packed. It never arrived in Paris, and, although diligent search has been made along the entire line, it can nowhere be found.

The *Weser Zeitung*, in a long letter from Alsace, shows the extraordinary activity displayed by the new Government in effacing the traces of the war. At Weissenburg, where the first important engagement took place—a place which was considerably injured at the time—the correspondent is greatly struck with the restoration that in

ELSASS AND LORRAINE.

A CIRCULAR addressed by the German Commissary for civil administration in Alsace, to the Rhenish Chambers of Commerce, now discloses to what extent annexation is entertained. He asks their opinion about the influence which the annexation of Alsace and of the Department of the Moselle will exercise on German industry? This circular, perhaps, suggests still more than it expresses. By the selection of the Chambers of Commerce, to which it is addressed, the desire of a very distinct reply is betrayed. This reply is that the great manufacturing city of Mulhouse (Mulhausen), in Alsace, had better not be annexed. The Chambers of Commerce on the Lower Rhine, particularly that of Elberfeld-Barmen, are to pour cold water on the enthusiasm of the South Germans, who want everything German annexed. It is a ruse by which to call protectionism, still rampant in the South as well as at Elberfeld, in aid against national pride. But it is, after all, a very childish proceeding. Why not state openly that, without regard to the competition of Mulhouse with Elberfeld-Barmen, &c., the annexation of Mulhouse would be, though it is a town that speaks German, a blunder and a wrong?—The most important piece of news, from this side is, that the people, and particularly the Mayors, in Alsace, as well as in Lorraine, have become altogether conciliated to the idea of, in future, belonging to Germany. Situations in the future administration are eagerly coveted by the natives, and they do everything in their power to make themselves and their zeal conspicuous in the eyes of the invaders.—*Letter from Frankfort on the Maine, Sept.* 17, *Daily News.*

THE FOOD CONSUMPTION OF PARIS.

(*Economist*, Sept. 17.)

THE novelty of the siege of a city like Paris naturally gives an unusual interest to the question of the supplies of its inhabitants; and there are one or two aspects of that question to which we wish to draw attention. We do not mean to touch on the knotty point, which is now a matter of some speculation, how long Paris when invested can be protected against starvation. This is hardly a practical question until we see whether the Prussians by choice or necessity attempt to reduce it by starvation; it is enough for the present to know that the practical difficulties of ensuring the collection of supplies are enormous; that the distribution of them, when collected, will create fresh difficulties; and that the first evils to be contended against in a city like Paris will arise from apprehensions of failure or some defect in the machinery of distribution before the pinch of starvation comes. There are other points which seem to us now full of hardly less real interest. Fortunately there is no lack of authentic facts, which are good as far as they go. In consequence of the *octroi* an authentic record is kept of the consumption of almost every article except flour. The statistics are not chance figures, like some of our Board of Trade figures, collected by people who have little interest in them from others who have still less, and subject to no sort of verification. They are the statistics of the collection of a tax where those who pay and those who receive the duty have an interest in not being cheated, so that there can be no practical error in the result. A short pamphlet which comes before us at the present moment, written by M. Clement Juglar, one of the ablest French economists, from a careful study of the history of the consumption of Paris during the last 30 years; and it is some of the facts there detailed and reasoned out which we wish to bring before our readers.

The information collected does not apply to flour, but it includes meat, alcoholic liquors, salt, and certain articles of so-called "luxury," such as fish, eggs, poultry, butter—in short, a very large number of what are practically articles of first necessity. It also shows the annual amount per head of the duties paid, and as the rates we understand vary little we thus get an additional indication of the increase or diminution of the consumption in a series of years. M. Juglar enables us to repeat a considerable part of this information in a condensed form. He states the variation in the annual consumption and duties paid at certain dates between 1840 and 1867, and we may take the two extreme dates to show what the present consumption is and the wonderful improvement indicated in the social condition of the Parisians during the last thirty years. The comparison is :—

DUTIES PAID (per head).

	1840. £ s. d		1867. £ s. d
All duties together	1 6 9½	...	2 3 5
Duty on wine	0 8 10½	...	0 17 7
— meat	0 3 7	...	0 5 8
— eatables, including meat	0 4 11	...	0 7 7

QUANTITIES CONSUMED (per head).

	1840. gals. pts.		1870. gals. pts.
Alcoholic liquors—Wines in wood	18 2	.....	40 2
Do in bottle	0 1½	.....	0 2½
Spirits	1 0½	.....	1 3½
Beer	2 6½	.....	4 1½

Butcher Meat—	1840. lbs.		1870. lbs.
From the slaughter-houses and imported	111½	.....	150½
Meat sold by auction	14½	.....	21½
Pork	22	.....	22½
Salt	11	.....	15½

VALUE of Goods sold (per head).

	1840. s. d		1870. s. d
Eggs	1 6	.....	2 9
Butter	10 2	.....	13 6
Salt-water fish	4 5	.....	7 4
Fresh-water-fish	6 6	.....	10½ 0
Poultry	6 8	.....	13 6
Oysters	1 1	.....	0 10½

A table like this speaks for itself as to the quantities which Paris can consume. The population is one which has been steadily growing in comfort during the last thirty years, till now there is a large class fully accustomed to large supplies of food of good quality. The average of the various descriptions of meat alone is 4 lbs. per head a-week, and the fact that this average necessarily includes many who get little or none only proves the greater dependence on the richer meat supplies of the still remaining multitudes, whose large consumption swells the average. The consumption of wine again is nearly a gallon per head per week, not to speak of the consumption of spirits and beer. One has only to look at such figures to see that, although the difficulty may be surmounted, it will be no easy task to distribute supplies in Paris during a siege. Not only will the great pauper population come to the surface very soon demanding to be fed, but the more difficulty with great numbers of respectable men and women deprived of employment and resources, and who have been accustomed to good living, will be enormous. Either the bourgeoisie and all the richer classes must share equally with the families of the poor, or the families of the very men who are defending Paris will starve; and in either case there is danger to the unity of resistance. Considering the additional and enormous danger from the mob, no prospect could well be more gloomy.

In reviewing the history of the last thirty years, M. Juglar notices, as one of the most remarkable facts, the effect upon Paris of the political convulsion of 1848. In almost every other period there has been a uniform increase in the consumption of articles of first necessity, and usually even of "luxury," but the convulsion of 1848 must have involved an incredible amount of private suffering. In that year the consumption of the various articles above enumerated fell off as follows :—

	Per head.
Butcher meat	45 per cent.
Pork	20 —
Wines in wood	16 —
Spirits	26 —
Wines in bottle	44 —
Salt-water fish	25 —
Oysters	24 —
Beer	29 —
Eggs	19 —
Butter	13 —
Poultry	6 —

—which shows, according to M. Juglar, that while there was general suffering it was the mass of the poorest who were most affected. Works were at a standstill, and the consumption of meat and pork, as well as of wines in wood which include the common wine of the poor, fell off enormously. The conclusion we draw from this fact is that the characteristic suffering of 1848 must already have begun in Paris. The period of defeat has now lasted for six weeks, and during all that time, even if the war itself had not produced a material disturbance of industry, there has been a rapidly extending suspension of business. Revolution as in 1848 has not broken out in the country, such as had not then occurred, and which by itself has produced much greater loss and ruin. It is another aggravation of the evil that months ago the building trades of Paris entered upon a "bad time," through the financial collapse of the municipality and the suspension of the dependent schemes of private speculators which were largely carried on by borrowed money. M. Juglar calculates that much of the great increase in the consumption of Paris is due to the artificial expenditure on workmen's wages. All this had partly come to an end before the war broke out and must now be wholly suspended with every species of industry. If everything had been done with the express purpose of making Paris enter on the defence under the condition of accumulated misery among its masses, its unfitness to make a start could hardly be increased. The chronic state of affairs was bad before the war broke out, and the delay which has elapsed between the first defeats and the siege, though it has given time for purely military preparation, has also given time for the impoverishment of the people to begin. The actual siege, until Paris is bombarded, can have few worse terrors for thousands than the mere continuance of the utter lack of employment which has existed for weeks.

We must still express a doubt then whether the difficulties of internal rule in Paris are surmountable if the siege continues even for a short time. On one condition only could we see a chance. If there were a real prospect of relief coming from any quarter in France, it is possible that hope and discipline would make the people equal to the call which must be made upon them. But how is the defence to continue if there is no hope? If the Prussians wholly surround it and the only news which comes from outside is of additional Prussian occupations, and the defeat in detail of every nucleus of a relieving force? The commander of a fortress may call on his troops to hold out with no prospect of relief, because his sacrifice hinders the enemy; but unless Paris is to be regarded as defenceless it will be a mere wanton sacrifice, and its rulers will have no enviable fate if they are afraid to tell the truth, and lure the citizens for nothing to starvation, disease, and death. The retribution will be terrible when Paris again awakes.

* Les Consommations de Paris et l'octroi. Par Clément Juglar. Extrait du Journal des Economistes. Numéro de Mars. 1870. Paris: Guillaumin et Cie., Editeurs.

MR. H. T. J. MACNAMARA, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed a police magistrate of London.

A PETITION has been addressed to the King of Holland, praying the Crown to give up the right of making war and peace, and to transfer the power to the nation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore strength to the most feeble are thus described by Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case:—"After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LIFE IN PARIS BESIEGED.

(FROM A PARISIAN RESIDENT.)

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 16, 8 P.M.

I WALKED up this afternoon to the Avenue de l'Impératrice to look after the house of a friend of mine, who has left it under the charge of an English butler. On the Place de la Concorde there were two companies of Mobiles being taught to skirmish. At the Cirque de l'Impératrice in the Champs Elysées a regiment of Mobiles was being given blankets. Before the Palais d'Industrie another regiment was drawn up in line; as I passed they levelled their muskets, and the officer in command cried out "Feu!" Although I knew that they were only exercising I felt for a moment somewhat uncomfortable, as these gentry are so very playful that I thought one or two of them might for a joke have slipped a cartridge into his musket, but luckily their facetiousness had not taken this turn. At the Rond Point there were several more companies drilling, and in the Avenue de l'Impératrice at least two regiments learning to skirmish. On my way I met three regiments of Mobiles, each above 1,500 strong, marching towards the Tuileries, and the side walks of the Champs Elysées were crowded with erratic Mobiles and National Guards. This will give you some notion of the military aspect of the streets. On arriving at my friend's house I found that the stable-yard had been converted into a "post" for the National Guards. I found the butler, with all the dignity of a Briton, seated in an arm-chair calmly and solemnly reading his newspaper. He told me that the soldiers were very harmless and very respectable shopkeepers; that they slept on mattresses in the stable, took the greatest care not to injure anything, and were very grateful for the use of any small articles for their toilettes. This morning, at six o'clock, he said two men had been brought in who had been caught loafing about the fortifications, and who, as they could give no account of themselves, were supposed to be German spies. As we were talking I heard a shout outside, and two more supposed spies were brought into the yard. One of them was dressed in a pair of trousers reduced to its simplest expression, a tattered shirt, and an old straw hat; the other was better dressed, but looked a scoundrel. The dilapidated man blubbered incessantly; the scoundrel folded his arms and scowled. They were first put into the left, but as that was not considered safe they were eventually taken off to the nearest Commissary of Police. Whether they were Prussian spies or not I cannot say. They certainly spoke French with a strong German accent, and they could give no explanation of what they were doing so near the ramparts. I suspect that most of the Prussian spies are Germans who have resided in Paris, and from want of means or inclination have not left the city, or do not dare to venture back to the quarter where they resided, and that they lead a Bohemian existence—ready either to steal or to carry intelligence to their countrymen if they have a chance of getting through the lines. On my return along the Champs Elysées, besides the soldiers, I met a band of about 50 young fellows of 16 or 17 years old, decked out with ribbons like prize oxen, and bawling at the top of their lungs the "Marsellaise." I asked one of them, who had fallen out of the ranks, what this demonstration meant, and he told me that he and his friends, not having been intrusted with muskets, felt that they owed it to their country to keep up the patriotic enthusiasm of those who were by singing warlike songs. The number of Americans who have lodgings in Paris must be immense to judge by the quantity of stars and stripes which one sees hanging out of windows. I have seen hardly any English flags. From the balcony of one house I saw an immense blue and white flag. Being curious to know what it was, I approached the house and read over the doorway the following inscription, "Here lives a Republican of Nicaragua," and peering out behind a curtain I saw a withered yellow face which I presume was attached to the body of the Nicaraguan Republican. There were several Mobiles gazing like me at the flag, and the inscription, and they all seemed to follow suit. None of them had ever heard of Nicaragua, one suggested that it was a Swiss canton, another that it perhaps was in the United States, another that it was in India. At last my opinion was asked, and when I said that it was in America, the Mobile who had asserted that it was in the United States was regarded with that respect to his friends which superior knowledge always commands.

What surprises me more than the number of armed men one meets in the streets, is the number of stalwart unarmed men, fairly well dressed, and evidently able to buy a uniform and a musket. I have delicately asked some of them why they were neither Nationales, nor Mobiles, nor Volunteers. Their reply has been, "I am the sole support of my mother." To understand the meaning of this, it must be remembered that, to be the sole support of a mother, is a title to exemption from military service. To put forward such a plea now, however, seems to me somewhat out of place, and General Trochu would do well to oblige these affectionate sons to take their share in the common danger. By their number I cannot help thinking that some of them must have hired mothers, as actresses are said to hire aunts. On any table of averages it is impossible that there can be so many only sons of widows in Paris as one is asked to believe.

Saturday, 10 a.m.

Took a *fiacre* and drove down to see how the citizens of Belleville were getting on this morning, as every one said that they meant to rise, and generally pillage the town. Of course I fraternised with the coachman. *En route* we met a friend of his in a blouse, who was going to Belleville, where he lives. Invited him to take a seat. Patriot very warlike. Coachman, patriot, and I go through the main streets of Belleville singing the "Marseillaise." Belleville men live in the streets; it has got arms, and it drills from morning to night. It can [illegible] Belleville women live with their heads out of the windows, and freely indulge in chaff. All men and women delight in the Republic, and seem to consider the attack of the Prussians a capital joke. Asked patriot and coachman to breakfast, but they are kind enough to accept. We go to an estaminet, where, says the patriot, the wine and cooking are excellent, and the sentiments of the guests, like his own, ultra. Can't say much for the cooking or the wine, but the sentiments quite up to sample. Conversation general—Belleville will fight it out to the last—Jules Favre and Government too moderate—they had better take care, or Belleville will kill them—Rochefort, a man with good points about him, but getting rather *tiède* in the good cause—ultimately, Belleville means to share the property of the rich, but it means to drive the Prussians from the soil of France first. I give my opinions freely. A cantankerous man in an old uniform suggests that I am not French—perhaps a spy—who knows. I quake in my shoes; patriot comes to my rescue, swears he has known me from an infant, and that I am an ardent American Republican. Patriot and I embrace—other patriots embrace me—coachman embraces me; they all smell of onions—so do I—so it does not matter. Estamenet by this time quite full. The American Republican, the friend of Washington, is asked for a speech. I get on a table. Having read Victor Hugo's last lyrical address to the German nation this morning, I am well up to the mark. I denounce Kings in general, and Napoleon, whom I call a sinister *coquin*, in particular. I present my Republican home in the Far West as a country in which every one is rich, where there are no Kings, no grandees, only the people. I resume my seat amid tremendous applause, and I am embraced by many patriots. The citizen coachman says he does not want to return; he is a little the worse for liquor, so I pay him, again embrace him, and start for an omnibus station, with "a following." The top of the 'bus is crowded by Mobiles with their bayonets on their guns—it looks like a porcupine. I get inside. Find an old lady, an old man, and two Mobiles. We discuss the question of a bombardment. Old gentleman thinks that the drains will be the best place. Old lady says that she has heard that they have been filled with powder to blow up the town if the Prussians enter it. On the whole we decide not to take to the drains, except at the last extremity. Old gentleman tells Mobiles that he had three sons in the army, all of whom have died for France. Don't believe him; anyone of a certain age declares that he has a dozen children, who were soldiers, and have been killed. Old gentleman is not in mourning, and if he has lost his sons in battle he shows a noble resignation. The Mobiles are peasants from the Cévonde; they are more like two wood girls than soldiers; when I speak to them they nudge each other, and grin imbecilely. I ask them what they think of Trochu, and they do not seem to ever have heard of him. When Mobiles and old lady get down, I am left alone with old gentleman. "When," said Lord Palmerston, "you really want to know anything about public opinion, consult the man in the white hat in the omnibus." Old gentleman has a white hat, and is in an omnibus, so I follow the advice of the veteran Pam, and consult him. Old gentleman thinks that Paris will not resist long—the bourgeoisie will not stand being ruined. "What about the ultras?" I ask. "The bourgeoisie will put them down if they break out," the old gentleman replies. We arrive at the Madeleine, and I wish the sage good-bye and get out.

12-30 P.M.

Have taken a walk on the Boulevard—meet a friend—he tells me that there was serious fighting last night on the Orleans Railroad—friend has breakfasted with a Prussian officer who was quartered from Vincennes; nothing serious. Prussians in that direction; further on poor people were picking potatoes, when 25 Uhlans came on them; there was a general stampede. Uhlans rode about until some French cavalry came up, and after a short engagement killed one and made two prisoners, the rest skedaddled. Little further on meet a man in the Government; he reviles England, and says she ought to recognise the Provisional Government. I agree with him; explain that it is not my fault, as, strange to say, neither Mr. Gladstone nor Lord Granville have consulted me on the subject. "They ought to have done so," he replies, and in this sentiment I again concur. I go into a tobacconist's to buy cigars. I find the tobacconist and his assistant girt with swords, and practising the musket exercise. After a few minutes he sinks the warrior into the tradesman, and sells me some cigars. "Any news?" he asks. "None," I reply. He points to the soil beneath us, and gloomily observes the whole town is mined; we will blow it up rather than yield. We will, I reply—light a cigar, and part company. Sit down before a café, when I see an ex-Confederate officer, who distinguished himself in aiding in the defence of Charlestown. Ex-Confederate has been round the forts—is hopeful of success; says that Trochu ought never to go beyond the forts in large masses; ought to accustom his raw troops to meet the enemy by degrees. He says that he knows, on the best authority, that the Prussians are in a bad way respecting their communications, and that the Franco-Tireurs are making things far from comfortable to them in their rear. I hope it is so, for I do not want the Prussians to be comfortable. I ask about the bombardment. It did us no particur harm in Charlestown, he said; one soon gets accustomed to it. I suggest that perhaps an erratic bomb may prevent my having the time to get accustomed to it. "That's true," he says. "The town," he adds, "one would almost think, has been specially built with a view to be bombarded; the stone, where stone is used, is very hard, and most of the houses—in fact, all those built by Haussmann—have iron beams instead of wooden ones." "I am delighted to hear it," I say, and I smile, though I inwardly feel, as I leave my ex-Confederate, that not having myself a house in Paris these iron beams will not save my bones. The thought I repel as an unworthy one; but still I almost feel as if I would prefer a dozen houses being bombarded to the ground rather than being hit myself.

2 P.M.

Been to Embassy. Malet, the secretary who was sent to the Prussian head-quarters, returned last night. He had a very hard time getting through the lines, and was exposed to a good deal of danger. Can't get much out of him about what passed; in fact, he diplomatically declines to tell me anything. I pick up, however, that Bismarck means to attack Paris. Bismarck wants Alsace and Lorraine; says he does not require a large war indemnity. If he gets Metz and Strasbourg he means to make them stronger than they are; won't hear of a dismantlement of fortresses as a ground for negotiations. Thinks that the German armies will be able to starve out Paris; if this does not succeed they will bombard it, and if it is all burnt down, "Ce sera triste mais nécessaire."

At the Embassy they talk of leaving Paris to-night. All the Corps Diplomatique have orders to follow Lord Lyon's example. They crowd into the Embassy like a lot of old women. Metternich very strong for going at once. Jules Favre is expected in the afternoon, when the question of staying or leaving will be settled. Lord Lyons, I hear, is inclined to remain, but the old diplomatic women are pressing him to go. I ask who is going to remain here? Where, I ask, is Mr. Falconer Atlee, consul and custodian of the archives? I find that Mr. Falconer Atlee has considered that discretion is the better part of valour, and left some time ago for Dieppe. I and others plead for a secretary to be left. They promise to take the matter into consideration. I shall go back at 6 o'clock to find out what has been settled.

4 P.M.

Been reading the French papers of to-day, seated on a chair in the courtyard of the Grand Hotel. As far as human beings are concerned I might have been in the desert of Sahara. The café is shut up. Two pages are playing at marbles, one waiter sits near me, every now and then he looks up as though he heard the cry of "gargon," and then sadly falls back into his seat. At the wide doorway stands the porter. He has a képi on his head, and a red stripe down his trousers. Poor fellow, the strangers that he will see during the next few days will give him something more difficult to digest than *pourboires*. The *Electeur Libre* says that the plan of the Prussians is now evident. They mean to make a feigned attack upon the Fort of Charenton, while two columns will during the night attempt to force the passage between Joinville and St. Maurice. As soon as these two columns reach the ramparts they will fill up the ditch with fascines, take the fortifications by storm, and turn the guns on them against the town. Nothing else worth reading in the *Electeur Libre*.

The *Gaulois*, which especially piques itself upon its diplomatic intelligence, says that Monsieur Malet has not yet returned from his mission. The *Gaulois* says that Uhlans in great numbers have been seen near St. Denis and Charenton. One collaborateur, M. Paul Boyet, who made an excursion round Paris yesterday, reports as follows—then comes a long story of M. Paul Boyet's adventures, which remind me of Alphonse Karr's "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," and which probably are just as authentic.

Figaro—the journal of that Villemessant who ran away at the first sign of danger, declares that it is a monstrous idea to think that France will ever allow Napoleon to return to the throne; "it would vomit such a master"—"never will she submit to the rule of a Bonaparte, a family which twice commenced its reign by assassinating our liberties, and finished by degrading us before Europe." When I remember that a few short weeks ago no flattery towards the Emperor was too strong for the *Figaro*! *Paris Journal*, by no means a bad paper, contains a leader, headed "No more Illusions." It tells Frenchmen that this is no time for lyrical effusions or for fine phrases—that if they hope to vanquish they must not count on the efforts of the neutrals, but on their own. In another part of *Paris Journal* I read an account of the arrest of Marshal Vaillant. He was seen wandering about near the fortifications, and was put into a cab and driven, accompanied by a friend, to the Place de la Bastille. There M. Garnier Pagès, who happened to be passing, took a seat by his side, they drove to General Trochu's quarters in the Louvre, where the Marshal was liberated. I do not believe that there is any cause for supposing that this old man is a spy. For the last fifteen years he has been aide-de-camp to the Maison de l'Empereur, a position which in a private family would answer to that of butler.

La Cloche, my last paper, contains Victor Hugo's last appeal. I read it this morning. It is the sort of stuff that would sound very fine in the mouth of one of Victor Hugo's stage heroes, but it is very much out of place at present. This is a fair specimen of it:—"Let all the villages arise; let the fields catch fire; let the forests be filled with voices of thunder; from each house let a soldier issue; let each faubourg become a regiment; each town an army. Forward! Lyons, take thy gun; Bordeaux, take thy carbine; Rouen, draw thy sword; and thou, Marseilles, sing thy song and become terrible." It is this sort of poetical tomfoolery that causes sensible persons to doubt whether the French ever can become a practical nation. There are 500,000 Prussians thundering at the gates of Paris and Victor Hugo seems to think that they will be driven away if only Marseilles will sing its song! After going through five papers, I may say with truth that there is nothing new in them. French editors never seem to trouble themselves to find out what is going on around them. They trust entirely to official communications, and they sit at home writing unpractical articles. Their idea of a newspaper is not that it is a means of conveying news to the public. They consider it a medium for ventilating the particular crotchets and theories of two or three men. That they should write nonsense about foreign countries is not surprising, for to a Parisian journalist Germany or Italy is as much a *terra incognita* as the interior of Japan; but surely they might endeavour to find out what is going on under their noses. One correspondent of a London paper who goes about himself, who [illegible] whom he is thrown, and who utterly ignores official [illegible] very decisive as to the end of the day could give a better account of what has happened within Paris, than all the French journalists if they clubbed their news together.—*Daily News.*

PARIS AND ITS ARMAMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

COMMUNICATIONS, it is thought, will never be entirely cut off with Paris; for an enemy would require, to completely invest the circular range of 84 miles of the exterior forts, or even the 26 miles of ramparts of the town, an army thrice as numerous as even the vast hordes which the King of Prussia could throw against its battlements, and even, under such circumstances, the gunboats could always preserve communication by the river. Paris is at the present moment most admirably fortified, and calmly and confidently awaits the enemy—in fact, some are thinking that they are kept waiting unjustly long, and begin to be sick of waiting. Every commanding and strategic point around and in Paris has been made use of—redoubts have been thrown up, and places cleared all round for range. The spots chosen are chiefly those formerly sought by tourists and sight-seers for a good view of Paris and its environs, such as the Observatory at the top of the hill in the Parc de St. Cloud, which so many visitors to Paris will recollect as commanding such a splendid view of Paris; also the elevation upon which the manufactory of Sevres is built, and which commands a bend of the river; another redoubt is at the hill of Courbevoie, where formerly stood a statue of Napoleon; it is at the end of the Avenue de Neuilly, a little way over the bridge, and must have been noticed by all visitors to the Bois de Boulogne; it is a connecting link between the Fort Mont-Valérien and the Fort Gennevilliers, which with gunboats on the double bend of the river will render that part of Paris unapproachable, and will prevent any attempt to take Paris in the rear, or even to cut its communications with the west. The interior of the town has also been rendered formidable; the hill of Montmartre is bristling with cannon, and a balloon is held captive at one base of the hill in the Place St. Pierre. But apart from all this, at each gate of the city, besides the drawbridge and ditch, there is an outside bastion thrown up some hundred yards from the gate, outside of which bastion is first a palisade and earthwork, next a plankwork roof with nails uprising three inches high and a quarter of an inch thick, in fact pointed pieces of iron like bristles, and next, and farthest from the ramparts, are three rows of wires, two feet from the ground and about three feet apart from each other; and the authorities are now beginning a second line of fortifications where the circular railway runs round Paris, just within the first line of ramparts. All these forts and bastions are armed with the best guns from Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, &c., and are manned by sailors and artillerymen, who have been long in training. Every precaution that could be done in a week. An influential person, from whom I receive much information, stated that he went round the forts ten days ago, and nothing was done, but that now, thanks to the new Government, he would defy the enemy to take Paris. The army also is getting into a better state of discipline, and the Bretons Mobiles, and all from the Western departments, are very highly thought of. For instance, the Breton Mobiles, when first called out, instead of grumbling as the Parisians did at the regulementary four hours daily drill, petitioned for eight hours daily, and are at this present moment continuing the same; consequently they are in the most perfect state of drill, and I myself heard some regular troops who were watching them confess they could not have done better themselves—a great deal for a French troopier to confess, especially when said of a Mobile. They are so delighted with their guns, too; where the Moblot is, there is his gun. They may have dirty boots, &c., but all day long they are rubbing their guns with their blouses, coats, handkerchiefs. In short, the gun is their pet child. These men are all armed with chassepots, and in less than a week all will be armed with the same gun. These country fellows may touch their hats when a priest passes them, and be consequently mocked at by Parisians, but they will fight none the worse for believing in God and having a conscience, and the Parisians are obliged to think so, and respect them accordingly. Good, orderly fellows they are, walking by twos or threes, and gazing in wonder at Paris, and are all housed and quiet by nine p.m. Paris never was quieter or more orderly than it is at this moment, although filled with such masses of soldiery as were never seen before. The men of all arms in Paris at present are reckoned at 400,000 men of whom 250,000 are men fit and ready to take the field. All these facts make Frenchmen very confident, but with a quiet and calm unusual to their character, which mean, I think, great things.—*Daily News.*

IT seems that Mr. Jordan who was criminally tried at Allahabad and sentenced to imprisonment, will receive his pay as an officer of the British army during the period of his incarceration. Clause 170 in the Articles of War specifies that a "soldier while suffering imprisonment for a criminal offence absolutely forfeits his pay." The Judge Advocate General of England thinks that the word "soldier" does not apply to an "officer," and therefore the Secretary of State is not at liberty to withhold Mr. Jordan's pay. Steps are to be taken to modify the clauses of the military code relative to the salaries of officers undergoing imprisonment when that code is again to be revised.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS OF THE GERMANS—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

IT has been observed that while the field operations of the Germans are crowned with almost unprecedented success, their army does not seem to evince the same amount of skill and bravery in attacking fortifications. There is less ground for this remark than seems at first sight. Not to speak of the capture of some smaller places, such as Lutzelstein, Marsal, Vitry, &c., Toul may be expected to surrender in a week or so; Strasburg has already two breaches in its walls, and Metz is so closely invested as to be absolutely cut off from intercourse with the rest of the world. If the three last-mentioned places have not yet swelled the list of German victories, it ought to be remembered that Metz is one of the best defended strongholds on the Continent, and would require many months to take if intended to be taken by artillery alone. Being masters of the country all round, the Germans, however, think they can save themselves the trouble of so laborious an enterprise, and hope to starve out the fortress in about the same time as they could gain it by powder and shot. Their Generals have also had to contend with the humane feelings of the King, who, shocked at the horrors of the Strasburg siege, would not at first permit the sad spectacle of a bombardment to be repeated in another locality. Since the treachery at Laon he seems to have somewhat altered his resolve, and sometimes permits the garrison to be disquieted by a raking fire from the trenches. Rare and spasmodic as these attacks are, they yet harass the French, and in course of time may contribute to compel surrender; but, beyond accelerating this eventual result, little, if anything, is to be expected from one or two cannonades per week. As regards Toul, it is a second-rate place, and will change hands before long. That it has not already done so is owing to the Germans at first regarding it as weaker than it is. They began by attempting a surprise, but were repulsed. They next imagined they might content themselves with bringing up the heavy guns found in Marsal, but discovered them to be inadequate to reduce the place within a reasonable time. Only recently they have determined, or rather have been compelled to determine, inasmuch as Toul closes their only railway to Paris, to despatch there all the heavy cannon destined for the siege of the capital. The tremendous park of artillery collected for this purpose will take Toul on the way and not be long delayed by it. Another place which the Germans, did not for military reasons wish to reduce, is Strasburg. The history of its siege, giving an account of the difficulties overcome and to be overcome, is contained in the following official report just out :—

"Between the 11th and 17th of August Strasburg was invested by the Baden division. On the 14th of August Lieutenant-General von Werder assumed the command of the siege corps, which was to consist of the Baden Division, the Prussian 1st Reserve Division, the Prussian Landwehr Guards Division, and a detachment of artillery and technical troops. Lieutenant-General von Decker and Major-General von Mertens were appointed commanders respectively of the artillery and the engineers. Major-General von Mertens is the same officer who directed the siege of Düppel and fortified Dresden and Kiel.

"After the arrival of the two Prussian divisions the fortress was closely surrounded, the enemy but rarely assuming the offensive, and little, if at all, interfering with our operations.

"The garrison of Strasburg consists of 11,000 infantry and artillery of the line, with an addition of Gardes Mobile and Nationale. Both as regards fortifications and artillery, Strasburg is one of the strongest places of France.

"Constructed by Specke, and considerably strengthened by Vauban, Strasburg is in a state of excellent preservation. The rivers Rhine and Ill, with some other water-courses, assist in working a very ingenious system of inundation, and there is an ample *materiel* in the place for prolonging the artillery defence. But, with all these advantages, Strasburg is an old-fashioned place. There are no detached forts, and the ramparts enclose the inhabited portion of the town within so narrow a circle that the houses must suffer when the works are attacked. The garrison being comparatively weak and the inhabitants very numerous, we had a right to assume that to menace the town would be the surest way of inducing the citizens to beg the commander to surrender. If this device had succeeded, we might have taken Strasburg in a few days, and with small loss to ourselves and the enemy; whereas a regular siege, which could not commence before the arrival and the placing in position of the artillery, would, under the most favorable circumstances, entail a great sacrifice of time and life. When, therefore, General Ulrich had repeatedly refused to surrender notwithstanding our menacing him with bombardment, we opened fire on the town on the 21st of August. We had then only a portion of our present artillery force, and fired chiefly upon barracks, magazines, and other Government buildings. On the 26th, at 4 a.m., we suspended our fire till noon, to wait for the result of a deliberation between the Bishops of Strasburg and the citizens.

"Though the Bishop had himself offered to try his persuasive powers on the citizens, he failed to obtain a favourable answer. At the expiry of the respite granted we resumed the bombardment, which was continued till the 27th. But the inhabitants, among whom a French patriotism had been artificially got up, would not rise and force the commander to yield. Accordingly, on the morning of the 27th, the bombardment, which up to this proportion to the size of the town had destroyed but few private buildings, was discontinued, and a regular siege commenced. Sufficient artillery for this purpose had arrived in the meantime.

"The injury inflicted by the bombardment on the Minster, that old and venerable monument of German [illegible] is considerable. The roof, it is true, but the interior, with the exception of a single window, is intact. The astronomical clock is untouched. The few shots fired at the tower were specially notified to the commander beforehand, he having established an observatory on the top, whence he had a full view of our works and telegraphic communication with his own batteries.

"As will appear from the above, Lieutenant-General von Werder was actuated by weighty military motives when he abstained from the town to a short bombardment, and he had equally good reasons when, notwithstanding the destruction of the open town of Kehl by the French, which had occurred in the meantime, he desisted from these harsh, but not at all unusual, proceedings the moment he perceived they did not answer his purpose. It may not be superfluous here to remark that, under the instructions given him by His Majesty the King, the Lieutenant-General in command is the sole judge as to what measures shall be adopted to attain the object in view.

"Before commencing the bombardment, we announced our willingness to permit the departure from the town of women, children, and infirm people, provided the Commandant requested it. Our offer was rejected, the Commandant observing in reply that it was too difficult for him to make a choice among 80,000 people. Had they not been led astray by their own illusions as to the certainty of victory, as well as by false rumours designedly propagated at our expense, the Strasburg population would have realized the perils menacing them long ago. But they had been told that France would conquer easily, and that the German troops temporarily sojourning in Alsace were a pack of cut-throats who committed murder and arson. Intimidated by these representations, the country people as far north as Haguenau sent their women, children, and valuables to Strasburg. It deserves to be recorded that the Commander of Strasburg suffered this immigration.

"In the night of the 29th of August the first parallel was opened against the north-western front of the fortress, at a distance varying from 600 to 800 paces from the walls. We sustained no loss in this operation. In the night of the 31st of August we dug the approaches to the second parallel, and in the ensuing night the second parallel itself, distant from 300 to 400 paces from the fortress.

"Those same nights every effort was made to construct the siege batteries which were finished with the utmost rapidity. In all this we had recourse to the flying sap, which, though a quick process, is proportionately dangerous. Our labours were exposed to the fire of a numerous and, on the whole, well-directed artillery, as also that of the infantry and the Hontes (*wall bushes*) on the ramparts. But, although we had likewise to repulse some sorties, we finished our work without any material interruption.

"The most important sortie was made on the 2nd of September, at 4 a.m., when both our wings were attacked at the same time. On our left the enemy were driven back by the 30th Prussian Infantry, on our right by the 2nd Baden Grenadiers.

"Up to the 9th of September we placed 98 rifled guns and 40 mortars in position against the attacked front. These guns have almost entirely silenced the enemy's artillery. Besides these a detachment of Baden artillery fires from the Kehl bridge-head eight mortars on the citadel, which, after the reduction of the town, might be used as a last refuge by the enemy.

"In the nights between the 9th and 11th of September the approaches to the third parallel were laid. In the night of the 11th we made the greater part of the third parallel. Though these operations led up to the very verge of the glacis, we continued the use of the flying sap, and, owing to the impression already made upon the enemy's defences by our fire, sustained no losses.

"Up to the 5th of September the total of our losses were 57 dead, 327 wounded, and 30 missing. There are seven officers among the dead, and ten officers among the wounded. It is much to be wished that our own losses as well as the painful situation of the inhabitants may be terminated by a speedy capitulation.

"We have continued to use the greatest leniency towards the inhabitants. As the Commandant has lately begun to ask for them, we have daily sent him hundreds of permits authorizing people to leave. For the last few days the departure of whole families has been systematically organized, with the assistance of Swiss citizens. There is great distress, not only in the town, but also in the suburbs of Königshofen, Ruprechtsau, and especially in industrial Schiltigheim. The splendid villas which abounded in these localities have been burnt by igniting grenades from the fortress, and scarcely a day elapses that some of the poor inhabitants of these localities are not killed by the Strasburg cannon. We have done all in our power to provide for the dearth of food in the hospitals for civilians."

As the reader will have noticed, there are passages in the above report evidently intended to exculpate the General in command from having unnecessarily made the citizens share in the sufferings of the garrison. Reproaches on this head have been loud and frequent in Germany ever since the siege commenced. General von Werder pleads not guilty on two distinct grounds. He says that to attack the works involves the damaging of the town, inasmuch as the two touch each other. It being, therefore, impossible under any circumstances to spare the town entirely, he thought a direct bombardment, however painful in its immediate consequences, if it led to a speedy surrender, would yet prevent the greater evils sure to arise from a prolonged siege. When a two days' bombardment of the town failed of effect, he desisted, and at once opened his parallels against the ramparts.

Permit me to discharge a painful duty by saying a few words on the untimely fate of the late lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, who fell at Sedan. His servants, who